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SYRUP OF FIGS



Its excellent qualities commend it to all who realize the importance to Human Health and Happiness, of a truly healthy, elegant and effective liquid laxative to cleanse the system when bilious or constive, to dispel colds and headaches, and to

Permanently Cure

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LISTENERS,

Says the proverb, hear no good of themselves, but we want it borne in mind by every reader of this that there are times when

It Pays to Listen!



This Woman

learned, by listening, that the cheapest place in town to buy

Furniture

is at HENRY ORT'S. I desire to impress on every citizen of Mason, Fleming, Robertson, Bracken and Lewis counties, and the City of Maysville, that it pays to listen when I give prices on Furniture. Pin back your ears: there is money to be made by buying at

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Numerous Extracts

FROM THE BOOK OF DR. MORELL MACKENZIE

ON THE DISEASE AND DEATH OF EMPEROR FREDERICK.

His Accusations of Incompetency Against the German Physicians Far More Sweeping Than It Was Supposed It Would Be. He Says Their Repeated Blunders Gave the German Emperor His Death-Blow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A special to the World from London, says:

The abstract of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book upon Emperor Frederick's disease and death, already published, is simplified by the full text of the volume which is just made public here for the first time. In a few days this book will be the subject of burning controversy in both hemispheres. Dr. Mackenzie's accusations of incompetency against the German physicians are far more sweeping than it was supposed he would make them. In fact, he unequivocally says that their repeated blunders gave Unzer Fritz

his death-blow. The famous physician begins his preface with this quotation from Henry IV.: "Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you down."

He says: "It has been a painful task to me to write the following pages, not because there is anything in the charges recently brought against me by some of my German colleagues which I have the slightest difficulty meeting, but because I feel most keenly the unseemliness of the controversy, which must necessarily cause additional suffering to hearts which have already been tried beyond the common lot."

Dr. Mackenzie then describes the hasty circumstances under which he was summoned to Berlin and his first meeting with the German doctors, and says:

"When I had made my examination of the crown prince the other doctors and I withdrew in the ordinary way to discuss the matter. Professors Gerhardt and Tobold gave the positive opinion that the disease was cancerous, and Professor Bergmann, though expressing himself more guardedly, substantially agreed with them. All three were unanimous in thinking that the cutting operation from the outside would be necessary for the removal of the growth. The precise nature of the surgical procedure that would be required was never discussed in my presence; when it came my turn to speak I said there was nothing characteristic in the appearance of the growth and that it was quite impossible to give a definite opinion as to its nature without a more searching examination."

"I pointed out that the opinion expressed by my colleagues had become to us what seemed to me to be insufficient grounds, and that they had omitted the most essential fund and at the same time the most obvious means of arriving at the correct diagnosis. The first thing to be done was to pick off a piece of the growth through the natural passage, and have it examined microscopically by an expert. Professor Gerhardt said it would be difficult, if not impossible, to do this on account of the awkward situation of the growth and Professor Tobold expressed a similar opinion. While freely admitting that the operation in this case presented exceptional difficulties, I said I thought it could be done and that at any rate it should be attempted. I then turned to Professor Gerhardt and said to him: 'Will you try?'

He replied: 'I cannot operate with the forceps.' I next asked Professor Tobold, as he would make the attempt, but he also declined, saying: 'I no longer operate.'

Dr. Mackenzie describes the first operation upon the crown prince's throat in removing the piece of growth for Professor Virchow to examine, and says he walked home afterward with the crown prince, who talked seriously about his condition, and expressed extreme dissatisfaction with Professor Gerhardt. Dr. Mackenzie makes an exhaustive defense against the accusation of the German doctors that, in this operation, his forceps seriously injured the vocal chord. He also denies the charge that he took the case out of the hands of the Germans and says:

"They had called me in and I had given my opinion, to which outwardly at least they had subscribed. They distinctly sanctioned the course of treatment which I had laid before them, and, if I may so express it, I received a mandate from them to carry it out. In showing that the German doctors were equally answerable with me I am not trying to transfer any part of the responsibility off my shoulders. I only wish to show the shifting character of the men with whom I had to deal."

"Before returning to England I was informed that Professor Gerhardt had applied a red-hot point to the interior of the larynx every day for nearly a fortnight. In all my experience I had never heard of any one applying caustery to a patient's larynx oftener than once, or at most, twice a week, and I hardly know which to be most astonished at in the present instance, the therapeutic energy of the physician or the endurance of the patient. On twelve consecutive days, according to his own admission, did this physician burn the crown prince's larynx with a red-hot wire, and again on four subsequent occasions, at short intervals. Finally, as if all this were not enough, he thought it necessary to sear the edge of the vocal cord with a flat burner. There is no record in medical literature, so far as I am aware, in which caustery—a most valuable agent if properly handled—was so terribly misused."

Dr. Mackenzie dwells in detail on the visit to San Remo and the confirmation of his worst fears in November that the disease was cancer. He says that the crown prince received the communication with perfect calmness.

"After a moment of silence he grasped my

hand and said, with that smile of peculiar sweetness which so well expressed the mingled gentleness and strength of his character: 'I have lately been fearing something of this sort; I thank you, Sir Morell, for being so frank with me.' In all my long experience I have never seen a man bear himself under similar circumstances with such unaffected heroism."

Here is Dr. Mackenzie's description of the operation of tracheotomy:

"When everything was ready the crown prince passed through an adjoining room into the ordinary sitting room, where it was arranged the operation was to be performed. The bed was placed opposite one of the windows so that there was excellent light. Dr. Bergmann proceeded to give the chloroform, but soon the crown prince became unconscious and the administration was continued by Dr. Krause while I kept my finger on the pulse of the left wrist. Shortly after Dr. Bergmann had made his first incision I noticed that the pulse had become very weak and the face was blanched; in fact, there were evident signs of cardiac weakness. On raising the eyelid the pupil was seen to be widely dilated. The administration of chloroform was suspended a minute or two, when the pulse became fairly good again and the operation was proceeded with; after this instant Dr. Bergmann seemed to become a little flurried though not to such an extent as to prevent him from operating with skill."

"In opening the windpipe, however, I noticed that he made his incision a little to the right instead of in the middle of the line. The deviation appeared to me so slight at the time that I attached no importance to it. After opening the trachea, instead of at once plunging in the canula, as is usually done by English surgeons, Dr. Bergmann held aside the two sides of the wound for a minute or two, until the bleeding had ceased, and then inserted a very large, long and somewhat funnel-shaped tube. I will frankly own that the delay in introducing the canula seemed to me an improvement on the ordinary plan of plunging the tube into the windpipe, as soon as it is open, a proceeding which usually sets up severe spasms and coughing. When the operation was completed I congratulated Dr. Bergmann on his success."

Dr. Mackenzie describes in detail the bickering among the doctors in the gloomy days following this operation, about the proper kind of a tube to be used in the throat, and says: "My tube was tried too late."

On the fatal day, April 12, the emperor was rapidly sinking, and Dr. Mackenzie determined to try a new tube. He says:

"As soon as the new tube was ready I dispatched a messenger to Professor Bergmann to request him to come to me, as soon as possible, meaning, of course, that I was anxious to proceed to change the tube without delay. In sending off that messenger little did I think that it would have such fatal consequences. Had I had the slightest idea of what was to follow I should certainly not have allowed any overpunctilious notions of etiquette to mislead me into taking so disastrous a step. At that moment, however, it appeared to me the right thing to do."

Dr. Mackenzie says Professor Bergmann was greatly excited when he arrived and behaved in a most unaccountable manner. He continues:

"We then proceeded to the emperor's room. We found the emperor engaged in writing. His inspiration was distinctly audible, but beyond this there was not the slightest indication of any difficulty in breathing. Dr. Bergmann placed a chair opposite the window and asked the emperor to sit down upon it, and thereupon, without making any remark, he quickly undid the tape which kept the canula in position, pulled the latter out, and, with considerable force, endeavored to insert one which he had in his hand, and which was not provided with a pilot instrument. It was forced into the neck, but no air came through it. The emperor's breathing thereupon became very much embarrassed, and the professor withdrew the tube. This was followed by a violent fit of coughing, and there was considerable hemorrhage."

"Professor Bergmann next seized a tampion canula covered with sponge, cut the sponge quickly off and tried to push the tube into the wind pipe. Again, no air came through the canula, and it was clear that instead of entering the air passage it had been forced downwards to the front trachea, plunging up the soft tissues in that situation and making what is technically known as a false passage. Again the professor had to pull out the tube, and again its withdrawal was followed by violent coughing and streams of blood. To my consternation, Professor Bergmann then pushed his finger deeply into the wound, and on withdrawing it tried to insert another tube. He again failed, however, and again the attempt was followed as before by the most distressing coughing and copious bleeding."

The result of this bungling, Dr. Mackenzie goes on to say, was that Professor Bergmann's assistant was called in to finish the job.

"After the operation," says Dr. Mackenzie, "the emperor sent for me and asked: 'Why did Bergmann put his finger into my throat?' His majesty then went on to say: 'I hope you will not allow Professor Bergmann to do any further operations on me.' I answered: 'After what I have seen to-day, sir, I beg most respectfully to say that I can no longer have the honor of continuing in attendance on your imperial highness, if Professor Bergmann is to be permitted to touch your throat again.'"

Professor Bergmann's roughness was never forgotten by the emperor, although the nobility of his nature prevented him from showing any resentment.

There is nothing particularly new in Dr. Mackenzie's account of the last hours of the emperor, but he alleges that a few hours after the emperor's death Prince Bismarck tried to get him into a trap by demanding a hasty official report. The remainder of the book is devoted to controversial topics and statistical matters which will interest scarcely any but professional men.

Five Girls Indicted for Arson.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 15.—At the session of the circuit court Friday morning, five girls were arraigned, charged with arson, the offense consisting of an attempt to burn Creswell cottage on the 30th of September. The girls all plead guilty. The court gave the culprits a week in which to get their parents and friends here to speak for them, and will pass sentence Friday next.

The Trade of the Week

THE INFLUENCE OF SPECULATION SHOWN BY IT.

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS RETARDED BY THE FLUCTUATIONS.

Flour Has Advanced 30 to 43 Per Cent.

Wheat Strengthened By the Government

Crop Report—Exports Have Virtually

Stopped—Cotton Reports Less Satisfactory—Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says the past week has shown the influence of speculation and the artificial nature of current prices.

Wheat rose about eight cents per bushel, broke eleven cents in two days, and again rose rapidly, closing one and one-half cents higher than a week ago. Corn advanced a fraction, but receded. Oats have risen a quarter, and coffee about three quarters of a cent, but lard has fallen nearly one cent, and the fictitious prices in cotton have yielded, with quotations half a cent lower. Oil has fallen one and one-half cents, and the sudden advance in hides having resulted in dullness, prices have yielded half a cent.

These fluctuations, in the main, without any reasons in conditions of demand and supply, have a tendency to retard all legitimate business. Clearings at cities outside New York show all increase of 16 per cent. over last year, with gains of 39 1/2 per cent. at Chicago and 12 per cent. at St. Louis, where the wheat speculation rages, and 21 per cent. at Boston, where stocks have been fluctuating wildly. The government crop report strengthened wheat, pointing to a yield of about 407,000,000 bushels by measure. Estimates of shortage in weight range from three to eight pounds per bushel, but flour has advanced from \$1.15 for shipping grades to \$2.40 per barrel for patents, or 30 to 43 per cent. If the rise in the price of bread, as yet only one-sixth, leads to a fall of a sixth in the quantity purchased, the difference would be greater than the shrinkage of wheat at the largest estimate.

Exports have been virtually stopped; from Atlantic ports only 276,485 bushels went out last week. Meanwhile the corn crop is estimated at 2,110,000,000 bushels, and cheapest of corn tends to lessen the home demand for wheat. Advances as to cotton are less satisfactory, and in Louisiana, Mississippi and eastern gulf states the yield will fall below last year's; but the market declines, because the previous prices were fictitious. Interior reports show that business continues satisfactorily active. At Nashville and New Orleans money is somewhat tighter, and at Baltimore southern collections are reported very unsatisfactory as yet.

The capacity of iron furnaces in blast October 1 was 119,159 tons weekly, of anthracite and coke iron only, against 114,023 tons September 1 and 128,563 tons a year ago. The changes in charcoal iron are probably not large. The markets are firmer and \$18.50 is quoted at Philadelphia. Bar iron is firm at the recent advance, and the fact that only \$5 a ton is asked in exchange of new steel for old iron rails led to some sales, of which 12,000 tons are reported for eastern mills. Boot and shoe buyers are slow; the west reports that an advance in prices cannot be made. In dry goods there is a general complaint of dullness, and many look for no change until after the election.

During the week \$2,700,000 has been paid out by the treasury in excess of receipts, and the impression that the expansion of currency has nearly come to an end for the season has some influence upon the markets. Stocks have hesitated, but the prevailing tone is confident. Merchandise imports last week were 11 per cent. smaller than last year's, and exports from New York also show a shrinkage of 6 per cent.

The business failures number 227, as compared with a total of 211 last week and 220 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 202.

A WOMAN EXECUTED.

Pauline McCoy, Colored, Hanged at Union Springs, Alabama, For Murder.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 15.—Pauline McCoy, colored, who was hanged at Union Springs at 10 o'clock Friday for the murder of Annie Jordan, white, last February, was the third woman hanged in Alabama since its incorporation as a state, and the first since the war. On the scaffold the woman broke down completely, and had to be supported on the trap by two deputy sheriffs. She had not eaten anything for a day or two, and was kept up by the use of stimulants. She admitted having killed the girl in her last speech, but denied that her motive was robbery.

The crime for which the woman was hanged had not its equal in the whole criminal history of Alabama. Her victim had strayed away from her home in this city, being demented, and meeting Pauline down the railroad asked her to accompany her. That was the last seen of Annie, the fourteen-year-old child, until her dead body was discovered in a plum thicket near the roadside several days after. Pauline was seen in Union Springs a few days later, wearing the shoes, hat and jacket belonging to her victim. She was arrested, and said, under oath, that her father, Jake McCoy, killed the girl and brought the clothes home. At the preliminary hearing Jake was discharged, and Pauline committed to jail. On her final trial in August she was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was faithfully carried out.

Pittsburg Bank Goes Under.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, of the South Side, has closed its doors. The cause of the suspension is not yet known. The bank has a capital stock of \$130,000.

That Speech of Chaplain's.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—The story telegraphed from here that Secretary of State Chaplain had made a war-like speech against the United States is entirely untrue.

To be Hanged in Canada.

PENNSBOROUGH, Ont., Oct. 15.—James F. Farley, of Philadelphia, will be hanged November 8, for killing Simon Elizah.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy manner.

A horse kicked little Johnny Lynch to death near Warsaw, Ind.

Elmer Hanett, saloonist of Findlay, eloped with a fourteen-year-old girl.

In a saloon fight at Zanesville Mike Henry, the proprietor, was fatally stabbed.

Mrs. Millie Wallace, colored, died at Hopkinsville, Ky., Friday, aged 105 years.

Modern mound-builders of West Union, O., are restoring the famous Serpent Mound.

Fields, the outgoing treasurer of Wabasha county, Kansas, is short about \$30,000.

Fred J. Miller, of Hamilton, O., fell from a Liberty, Ind., railroad bridge and was fatally injured.

At Ripley, Friday, Albert Love, Charles Thompson and Alfred Travis were arrested for grand larceny.

John Peelen, a brakeman on the Pittsburg & Western road, after five days' service, was killed while coupling at Youngstown.

While returning from a political meeting J. C. Welborn, of Brazil, Ind., fell from a train, receiving injuries from which he died.

At Gallon, O., Rev. Sam. Small ripped the planks from the platforms of both old parties and pointed out the worm holes to a Prohibition audience.

The Lutheran synod at Millersburg, O., piles another condemnatory resolution upon the Sabbath-breaking Columbus centennial commissioners.

The defalcation of Bosworth, of the Stafford mills, at Fall River, Mass., has been brought up to \$45,000 by the discovery of two more forged notes.

Forney Hobbs, alias Charles Lee, was arrested in South St. Louis upon information that the man was wanted in Dallas, Tex., for the murder of Edward Wensler.

James Wilson, a brakeman on the Chicago & Atlantic, got his foot caught in a guard rail at Markle, Ind., while switching, and was run over by a train, cutting off his left leg.

Jean Jeanfrau, of Jesuit's Bend, La., disappointed in the failure of his rice crop, which necessitated the postponement of his wedding, swallowed a bottle of laudanum and died.

Louisville: Charles Dilgee, the murderer of two policemen, has been refused a change of venue and must face the music of justice on the dark and bloody ground where the crime was committed.

The letter of Rev. Joseph Parker, which his friends fear is an indication of insanity, seems rather to point to the fact that he is developing into a humorist. In either case there is room for serious apprehension.

Orrin Hunter and Madison Yoho, of Cumberland, O., quarreled about the division of a corn crop, during which Yoho secured one ear to which he was not clearly entitled, by tearing it from the side of Hunter's head.

The third annual reunion of the Eighty-first Ohio Valley infantry closed a two days' session in Gallon, O., Friday night with a camp-fire. The next reunion will be held at Columbus next September, during the state fair.

The executive committee of the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association of the United States has decided to hold the next National convention of cattle growers at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, Monday, November 19.

Walter S. Hawthorne, a Chicago book-keeper, has sued the Pullman Palace Car company for \$10,000 for malicious prosecution. He was arrested as an accomplice of an alleged forgery of railroad tickets, held three days and then discharged.

Sylvester Grubbs, who murdered his sweetheart, Gertie Downey, will be tried at Vincennes, Ind., if he lasts long enough. A mob of sixty men at Francisco boarded the train on which he was supposed to be prepared to give him a tight rope ovation, but he had been taken by another route.

Charles Gillespie, a tall, handsome boy of eighteen, was taken from Ironton to Pike county, Kentucky, as one of the Hatfield-McCoy murderers. He will turn state's evidence on the burning of the McCoy house and murder of the women last New Year's night.

A sensation was created when the St. Clair county, Illinois, grand jury returned an indictment in court, charging Clovis Soucy, ex-supervisor of Cahokia township, with the embezzlement of \$40,000. Soucy is one of the best known men in the county, and has been supervisor of the township for ten years.

At Findlay, O., a carnivorous swindler, representing himself as a regular customer, has \$12 from every butcher in town, and every butcher has as security the only watch the swindler ever owned—a precious keepsake of the kind that sell for \$3 per gross. They want to meet him again for one brief, fleeting moment.

Masked Men Attack a Pay-Car.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Oct. 15.—The pay-car on the Home Stake (narrow gauge) railroad at Reno Gulch was thrown from the track by the removal of several rails Friday morning, and fire was at once opened upon the car by three masked men. In the car were Paymaster W. A. Reomer, Engineer Blackstone and Hans Anderson. The paymaster returned the fire of the robbers, wounding two of them severely. The third escaped unhurt. One of the wounded men was captured and is in jail. He will probably die of his wounds. His name is John Wilson.

Woodworking Plant Burned.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 15.—The Laminated Wood Manufacturing company's entire plant, located at Kendall, Van Buren county, a four-story brick building and its contents, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. A frame store and a dwelling across the street were burned. The loss is about \$35,000; insurance on the brick building and contents \$10,000. Fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

Business Block Burned.

VALENTINE, Neb., Oct. 15.—Fire started in the rear of a hardware store here shortly after 10 o'clock Friday morning, and destroyed the finest business block in town. The United States signal office was among the buildings consumed. The loss is \$20,000; insurance small.